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One Thousand Dollars

Will be paid to anybody who will produce the
proof, whether living in Indianapolis, in Marion
county, in the State of Indiana, or in any town,
city, township, county or State in the United
States or Territories, that General Harrison
ever said that "one dollar a day was enough for
any workman."

One Thousand Dollars

Will be paid to anybody, under the same condi-
tions, who will produce the proof that General
Harrison ever said of the railroad strikers, in
1877, that "if he [Harrison] was in power he
would put men to work at the point of the bay-
onet, and if that would not do, he would shoot
them down like dogs."

The money is in Fletcher's Bank.

It is time for Republicans to go to work.

WHAT do you propose to do yourself, indi-
vidually, towards carrying Indiana for Har-
rison?

THERE ought to be a well-organized Republi-
can club in every ward in the city. How
many are there?

"CLEVELAND Republicans" were heard of
with some frequency four years ago, but this
year they are scarcer than hen's teeth. "Har-
rison Democrats" are to the fore now.

AN American workman who votes for
free trade is like a man who saws off the
branch on which he sits between himself and
the tree. He will know more later on.

ENGLISH sparrows are raiding the wheat
shocks in some parts of the State, and farm-
ers are after them with shotguns. Why this
narrow and proscriptive policy? Let us have
free trade in sparrows.

No one has yet applied for the Journal's
\$1,000. There is good reason for believing,
however, that the Democrats who go on re-
peating the dollar-a-day slander would find
\$1,000 a day acceptable if they could only
get it.

A RECENT article by Richard A. Proctor is
headed, "Can a Man Live on Nothing?" Mr.
Proctor decides in the negative. We have not
read his argument, but infer that it treats of
the evils of the English free trade policy as
applied to the United States.

THE Hon. Henry W. Blair, Senator from
the State of New Hampshire, is not a rising
man—he has risen. The stock in no public
man has taken so sudden a turn upward as
Blair stock. Mr. Blair will have plain sailing
hereafter. Our vote is for Blair.

THE New York World insists that the Presi-
dent "has shown great conscientiousness and
courage" in the veto of pension bills. The
country would rather a President should find
some other way of showing his conscientious-
ness and courage than by insulting old sol-
diers.

HARMONY and the New York Democracy
are at odds, but Hill is there with a large "H,"
and the administration can't get him off the
track. It seems to be a pure case of jealousy
of a more popular man on the part of the
great and only Grover. He doesn't want to
run behind the ticket in November.

THE Hon. William H. English, in his Sat-
urday night speech, said: "You will observe,
fellow-citizens, that I say nothing against
General Harrison personally. He has some
traits of character I admire. He is an earnest
man, true to his convictions, not afraid to
speak his opinions, and in no sense a hypo-
crite."

THE New York Evening Post is quoting
a Mr. Charles H. Park, "a Republican
banker of Marion county," as being this year
favorable to Mr. Cleveland's election. The
Journal would be pleased to be informed of
banker Park, of Marion county. We think
we know of about all the bankers of this
county, but the name of Mr. Park has thus
far escaped us. Can the Post enlighten us?

AND now the Philadelphia Record thinks
the labor vote of Indiana is unmistakably
hostile to Harrison, because Samuel Leffing-
well, of Marion county, "one of the most
notable and substantial of labor agitators," is
opposed to the Republican candidate and plat-
form. The sentiment of Indianapolis Republi-
cans in regard to the sudden eminence
attained by the Hon. Mr. Leffingwell can be
fully expressed by the simple remark—
"Gosh!"

WAR is being made on bob-tail street cars
all along the line. Since a New York driver
last week allowed his car to run over and
frightfully mutilate a woman, who had fallen

on the slippery track while he was making
change, the outcry against them has been so
great that they will probably have to "go"
from that city. Minneapolis is waging deter-
mined war against them, and complaints are
frequent in other quarters. The bob-tail will
probably soon be a relic of an imperfect civiliza-
tion.

"You cannot sell any but the choicest cuts of
beef, the superior coffee and the choicest coffee
to a miner or mechanic." The
American laborer would do well to study the
policy of the Chinaman in his policy of economy
as well as of cheap labor.—INDIANAPOLIS
SENTINEL.

"The simple fact is, many things are made
and sold now too cheap, for I hold it to be true
that whenever the market price is so low that
the man or the woman who makes it cannot get
a fair living out of the making of it, it is too
low."—BENJAMIN HARRISON.

IT IS FREE TRADE.

The House of Representatives, yesterday,
by a vote of 120 to 102, adopted the clause of
the Mills bill repealing the duty on wool.
The Republicans voted solidly in the negative,
and every Democrat in the House, except
three, in the affirmative. Thus at the behest
of Grover Cleveland, and under the leadership
of an ex-confederate from Texas, the Demo-
cratic party has voted to strike down the wool-
growing industry in the United States. The
repeal of the duty on wool is more significant
for what it implies than for what it immedi-
ately involves. It means more than the de-
struction of the wool-growing industry. It
means a decided step towards free trade. It is
the inauguration of a policy whose objective
point is the repeal of all protective duties,
and the inevitable ruin of American manu-
facturing industries. It is a practical
recognition of the clause in the
Confederate Constitution, which declared
that "no duties or taxes on imports
from foreign nations shall be laid to
promote or foster any industry."

AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN WAGES.

Attention is called to the compilation of
figures, in another column, showing the com-
parative wages paid to the various classes of
workmen in England and America. As an
argument in favor of a system which protects
the laboring man, by giving him living wages,
this table presents some convincing points.
In the seventy callings mentioned there is
not one in which the rate of payment in
America is not double that of England. In a
large number it is three times as
great, and in some cases is quad-
rupled. English carpenters work
for \$7.50 a week, cabinet-makers for \$7, farm
hands for \$3, machinists for \$8.50, masons for
\$8, printers for 20 cents per 1,000 ems, and so
on down the list. When such figures as these
are presented to the free-trade theorists, who
are attempting to graft the Eng-
lish system on the United States,
and thereby reduce the wages
of American workmen to a level with those of
foreign paupers, any objections that naturally
arise are brushed aside out of the way with
the assertion that the cost of living is lowered
in even a greater proportion, and that, really,
the workmen under a free-trade regime, with
\$6 a week, is better off than under a protective
tariff with \$12 or \$18. Unfortunately for
this statement, facts are against it. The
same official sources which give the price of
labor also show that the cost of living in the
United States is but 17 per cent. higher than
in England. A reduction of 17 per cent. in
the cost of living might, under some cir-
cumstances, be very gratifying to the laboring
classes of this or any country, but when it is
accompanied by a reduction of wages varying
from 50 to 75 per cent, the merits of the plan are less distinctly vis-
ible. It is such reduction as this which the
Democratic party is trying to force upon the
United States by its advocacy of free trade.
But the workmen, there is reason to be-
lieve, are too wide awake to their own inter-
ests to assist in such consummation. The
fond Democratic hope, that the laboring
classes will come up cheerfully and help to
precipitate their own ruin, is likely to meet a
crushing blow in November.

"He [the American laborer] calls constantly
for higher wages, and does not see that his high
wages increase the cost of everything, lifting
everybody higher and higher above ground, to
fall further at the crash by and by."—INDIAN-
APOLIS SENTINEL.

"The simple fact is, many things are made
and sold now too cheap, for I hold it to be true
that whenever the market price is so low that
the man or the woman who makes it cannot get
a fair living out of the making of it, it is too
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SAW-MAKERS.

The Sentinel boasts that a large number of
saw-makers were in the Democratic procession
Saturday night. Just how many there were
we do not know, and the statements of the
Sentinel on the subject are not evidence; but
we do know that every saw-maker in this city,
or in the country who votes for Cleveland
and free trade votes to cripple or close the fac-
tory in which he works and to cut off his bread
and butter. The manufacture of saws is a
protected industry, and could not be carried
on in this country without protection. Under
the present tariff the quality of American
steel has steadily improved, the manu-
facture of saws has increased, and the
price has been greatly reduced. But the
conditions of the industry are such that it
still requires protection against cheap Euro-
pean labor. The wages paid to saw-makers in
this country, as to all other skilled labor, are
much higher than in England or Europe, and
their condition is, of course, incomparably
better in every respect. There are plenty of
foreign saw-makers in this city who can tes-
tify to this fact, and who were induced to
come to the United States for these very rea-
sons. What else induced them to come here
but to better their condition, and why else do
they encourage their relatives and friends to
come? The protective tariff is their best
friend. It has built up the industry that gives
them employment, as it has scores of other
industries, and enabled employers to pay them
wages far higher than the same class of work-
men earn in any other country. Free trade
would close every saw factory in the United
States and throw every workman out of em-
ployment. What would they do under
such a state of things? It would not be
easy to obtain other employment, for the
same policy that closed the saw factories
would close the iron mills, the woolen mills,

etc., and there would be hundreds of thou-
sands of unemployed men seeking work at any
price. Some of these would fare better than
others; but skilled laborers who have spent their
lives in one line of work, and perhaps in one par-
ticular feature of that line, would fare worst
of all. The saw-maker or the skilled laborer
in any factory who votes for free trade is the
enemy of his employer, of himself, of his
family and of all other American workmen.

"The idea of anything cheap is repudiated by
your American laborer. He looks at the style
and luxury of the rich and works himself into a
fury to live the same way." The
American laborer would do well to study the
policy of the Chinaman in his policy of economy,
as well as of cheap labor.—INDIANAPOLIS
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A CASE IN POINT.

The facts in regard to the Encaustic Tile
Works, of this city, illustrates the dangers of
free trade and the absolute lack of principle
that characterizes the conduct of the men
who are now tinkering with the tariff. The
tile works are one of the most valued indus-
tries in the city. It is one of the largest es-
tablishments of the kind in the United States,
of which there are very few, and its products
are in wide demand. It is owned by Messrs.
Lauders and Cooper, prominent Democrats.
The tile business in this country has grown
up under a protective tariff, and could not ex-
ist without it. The present duty on en-
caustic tiles is 30 per cent. ad valorem, and on
paving and floor tiles, 20 per cent. When
the Mills bill was first framed it proposed a
very large reduction in the duty on tiles, this
being in accordance with the principle of the
bill, which was a blow at nearly all the North-
ern manufacturing industries, while still
leaving an enormous protective duty on the
rice and sugar produced in the South.

The proposed reduction of
the duty on tiles would have ruined
the business, and caused the imme-
diate suspension of the works in this city. As
a matter of course, Messrs. Lauders and Cooper
protested against this. They are Democrats,
and in favor of free trade, but not in tiles.
They are willing to have the duty on wool re-
pealed, and the wool-growing, and woolen
manufactures, and other industries destroyed,
but not the duty on tiles. If they were en-
gaged in woolen manufacturing, the shoe
would be on the other foot; but we take things
as they are. They were alarmed at the propo-
sition to repeal the duty on tiles, just as Mr.
Aquila Jones was, a few years ago, at the
proposed reduction in the duty on iron. At
that time Mr. Jones was interested in the
rolling-mill in this city, and employed a great
many workmen, while now he is postmaster,
and does not care whether duties are reduced
or not as long as he is protected in his office,
and permitted to discharge faithful and effi-
cient men to make room for ward-healers. It
makes a great difference to your free-trader
whose ox is gored. The owners of
the tile-works, finding that the
Mills bill was likely to ruin their
business, took instant measures to protect
themselves, and wrote to Congressman By-
num, urging him for God's sake to head off
that Texas steer and prevent him from ruin-
ing their business. Perhaps this was not the
exact language of their letter, but it was the
substance. Unfortunately for them and for
other American industries, Mr. Bynum is a
free trader, and stands in with Cleveland,
Carlisle and Mills; so, instead of yielding at
once to their appeal for aid, he informed them
that as a Democratic statesman of the free-
trade school he was in favor of the proposed
reduction, if not the entire repeal, of the
duty on tiles. Instead of helping to head off
the Texas steer, his sympathies were with the
steer. Then there followed a very vigorous
correspondence between the proprietors of the
tile works and the Congressman, in which
the latter was given to understand that if he
permitted any material reduction to be made
in the duty on tiles, it would be made mighty
hot for him in this district. He could do as
he pleased in regard to other industries, but
if he expected to run for Congress again in
this district, he must see that the duty on
tiles was not repealed. The result was that
Mr. Bynum yielded, and the proposed reduc-
tion was not made. The Mills bill leaves the
duty on paving tiles, the principal product of
the Indianapolis works, at 20 per cent. ad val-
orem, just as it is at present, and reduces the
duty on encaustic tiles 5 per cent., leaving
them still well protected. The incident shows
the utter recklessness of the free-traders in
slashing around among American industries,
and the utter lack of principle that character-
izes their conduct.

"The Chinaman's policy is to live on next to
nothing. He outlives the American by cheap
living." The American laborer would do well to study the
policy of the Chinaman in his policy of economy,
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DEMOCRATIC DISASTERS.

Democratic national administrations have
always been associated with commercial dis-
asters. Andrew Jackson broke up thousands
of enterprises and bankrupted still more men
by his veto of the charter of the National
Bank. Van Buren's election was followed by
the commercial disasters of 1837. Walker's
low-tariff bill increased importations and flood-
ed the country with foreign goods, resulting
finally in the paralysis of business and the
bank panics of 1857. Buchanan's administra-
tion resulted in the complete stagnation of
business, and by his cowardice precipitated
the war of 1861-5, with all the terrible con-
sequences that followed. Cleveland's admin-
istration has reduced the values of all the
railroads in the United States from 20 to
50 per cent., not excepting the Balti-
more & Ohio, which never before
failed to pay its dividends. Its
depreciation is a serious embarrassment to the
Johns Hopkins University and hospital, and
the many private holders of its stock all over
the country, and a direct loss of \$250,000 per
annum to the tax-payers of Baltimore city,
who are obliged to make up the deficiency by

an increased assessment. The re-election of
Cleveland would further depreciate stocks and
properties of every name and nature, and an-
other financial panic would be the certain re-
sult.

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On the night of June 26 Mr. David Nation,
a worthy citizen and prominent Republican
of Richmond, Tex., was attacked and badly
beaten by a gang of young ruffians belonging
to a Democratic organization called the "Rose-
bud Club." This is a sort of a local klu-
klux organization, whose mission seems to be to
enforce Democratic discipline and prevent
the growth of Republicanism. The attack on
Mr. Nation was undoubtedly due to politics,
though an attempt has been made to give it
another coloring. The "Rosebuds" are ex-
tending their organization in Texas, and
threaten that if Cleveland is re-elected they
will make it too hot for Republicans. In this
connection we may say that a gentleman of
Topeka, Kan., engaged in the real estate busi-
ness, says in a private letter: "In the event
Cleveland is re-elected I am satisfied that not
less than 500,000 colored people will pour into
the Western States within the next four
years. Leading colored men write me that
their people will come into the Western
States by the tens of thousands if Cleveland
is re-elected, even if they have to come in
utter destitution."

The Chicago papers of both political par-
ties are now engaged in an ill-tempered wran-
gle growing out of recent reductions in sub-
scription prices. "Brass-mouthed prints," a
term applied by the Tribune to its leathome
contemporaries, is one of the happiest ap-
pellations brought out by the quarrel, in that it
fittingly describes the entire Chicago press.
The wrangle is not interesting to the outside
world, but perhaps there would be no objec-
tions from any quarter if all the papers en-
gaged in it would continue to be absorbed in
themselves, and to refrain from meddling with
politics—a science of which they know little
—until the time is past for any danger to re-
sult from their well-meant, but clumsy and
perilous championship.

THE political club formed by upper-ten
Democratic ladies of Milwaukee has for its
object, it turns out, "the study of the im-
portant political questions of the day, to the end
of a comprehensive and intelligent under-
standing of the same," and "the ultimate
refinement of the political world." As chari-
ty begins at home, it may be supposed that
the educating and refining process will be
applied at once to the Democratic party. A
great missionary field exists there, but it can
hardly be called a promising one. The Milwa-
ukee ladies will soon find, it is to be feared,
that they have detached more than they can
conveniently masticate.

THE parties who are talking of starting a
Portland-cement manufactory in this State
should take notice that the Mills bill reduces
the tariff duty on the article one-half. The
present duty on imported cement is 20 per
cent. ad valorem, and the Mills bill makes it
10 per cent. The Journal is not sufficiently
informed as to the details of the business to
know whether the proposed new industry
could be carried on under the lower rate of
duty on the foreign article, but the proposed
reduction is an element in the case that
should not be overlooked.

A GOOD deal of feeling has been aroused
among old soldiers in Wheeling, Va., and vi-
cinity over the appearance of Democratic
campaign badges made in close imitation of
the G. A. R. badge. Several posts have
adopted resolutions requesting dealers not to
sell them, and other posts will take action in
the matter. It is a mighty cheap imitation
of a Union veteran which the average Demo-
crat will make behind a bogus badge, but
genuine soldiers are so scarce in that party
that perhaps it ought to be excused for get-
ting up a counterfeit.

THE appearance of the Democratic trans-
parencies on Saturday night suggests that
the artists who painted them had been in at-
tendance at the recent spelling-reform con-
vention. It is hardly credible that a Demo-
crat who knows how to read should not re-
member the customary orthography of his
candidate's name, and it must, therefore, be
supposed that "Cleveland," "Cleveland,"
"Cleveland," and the rest must have been
scientific efforts at "reform." The variations
doubtless grew out of the conviction that re-
form ought to be attached to him in some
shape.

BEFORE the campaign goes any further the
Boston Herald wants to be told how to pro-
nounce Senator Quay's name. In maritime
vernacular the word quay is called "key,"
which is probably what the Herald is think-
ing of. Senator Quay undoubtedly holds the
key to the situation and will strike the key-
note, but his name very appropriately rhymes
with "flay." When he gets fairly down to
business, and begins to flay Democrats and
lay them out, the manner in which his name
is pronounced will interest them no more.

THE last charge brought against General
Harrison is a corker. It is that he was the pro-
prietor of Harrison's Bank, by the failure of
which a large number of depositors were de-
prived of their money. There was a Cleve-
land mugwump named Harrison, who got into
trouble over a little matter of forgery, or some-
thing similar. It will not be long until
General Harrison will be connected with that.
This is "a clean campaign."

We copy from the Rushville (Ind.) Jack-
sonian the following pleasant paragraph, illustrat-
ing the amenities of politics. It will be taken
as complimentary by the large number of hon-
orable Democrats who have called upon Gen.
Harrison, to pay him their compliments and re-
spect as a worthy and distinguished fellow-citi-
zen:

"The gawdick crowds that now visit the home
of General Harrison, ostensibly to congratulate

him, but really to get into his house to see what
is in it, and to be recognized by him and Mrs.
Harrison, are worthy of only scorn and con-
tempt by sensible people. The trash of almost
every class of citizens in Indianapolis and sur-
rounding cities and towns have visited since
the nomination of Cleveland, like cattle tramping
house, just to gratify idle curiosity, which, of
course, the General could not deny them under
circumstances. If Mr. Harrison had not been
a candidate for President, they would not
dare to set their feet within his door-yard. But
since he can't now say "no," these low-bred
creatures have no regard for his wishes. No
sooner is the gate left open than the hordes
rush into your garden, and only clubs and stones
will induce it to leave; so with most of the
crowds that are now 'paying their respects to
General Harrison and making no wonder the
General talks of going to a more healthy
place during the warm weather. He ought to
go. Probably if the General had been less stiff
and frigid heretofore, this boorish tribe would
have felt less desire to enter his sacred inclosure
and bother him now."

CONNECTICUT can boast of a unique and en-
during monument to "Old Tippecanoe." In a
pleasant rural district about ten miles from the
city of Hartford, is what is known as Talcott
Mountain. On the summit and closely over-
hanging the old Albany and Hartford turnpike,
is an immense rock which, during the stirring
campaign of 1840, was named by some local gen-
tlemen and admirer of "Old Tippecanoe," "Harri-
son's Rock." To-day the name, deeply cut in
the almost straight face of the rock, though
gray and moss grown after the lapse of almost
fifty years, is still visible.

It may be worth while to say that the Evans-
ville Bulletin, a paper quite largely copied by the
Democratic press just at present, because it
supports Mr. Cleveland, is of the variety known
to the profession as "gutter snipes." It is a lit-
tle advertising sheet of no special pretensions,
and was never heard of before.

THE Woman's Protective Association, of Chi-
cago, came to the relief of Mrs. Meekie Rawson,
the woman who shot her husband's lawyer in
court, and signed her bail bond. The exigencies
of legal life in that city seem now to demand the
immediate formation of a lawyers' protective
association.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal:
Does the American flag consist of thirteen
stars and thirteen stripes at the present time, or
thirteen stripes and one star for each State?

POSTMASTER:
MORRIS, Hancock county, Ind.
Thirteen stripes, and one star for each State—
now thirty eight.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal:
Please inform me where H. W. Thompson's
edition of the Tariff can be procured, and what
the price of the work is.

W. H. WARNER.
CROTHERSVILLE, Ind., July 14, '88.

R. S. Peale & Co., Chicago, are the publishers.
They can give you all information.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal:
Did Mr. Lincoln, when he was in the Cabinet,
ever return any confederate flags? A READER.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., July 16.
He did not. Mr. Lincoln said he never heard
of such a proposition while he was at the head
of the War Department.

POLITICAL NOTE AND COMMENT.

A TIPPECANOE club with six members has been
started at South Bend, Ind.

Of the twenty knitting-mill owners at Am-
sterdam, N. Y., only one is for Cleveland.

The free-traders in New York have raised a
large amount of money to invest in free-trade
literature.

A CLUB of Democrats, who will support Harri-
son and Morton, is soon to be formed at Pough-
keepsie, N. Y.

ACCORDING to the Chicago Tribune, the plat-
form of ex-Governor St. John is "free white and
free trade."

The soldier who will not vote for Harrison
has done most of his soldiering since the war
ended—Columba Republican.

ALL Democrats are not free traders, but all
free traders, whatever party badges they wear,
work and pray for Democratic success.—Chi-
cago Inter Ocean.

The new tariff for Governor of Florida,
Francis P. Fleming, boasts kinship with Her-
ndon Cortez, George Washington, Mma. Necker
and Mma. de Stael.

It may not be inappropriate to remark right
here that this is a gloomy growing weather, not
only for corn, but for General Harrison's pros-
pects.—Kansas City Journal.

C. C. SHAYNE, the celebrated New York fur-
rier, and a Democrat all his life, is in Ohio mak-
ing Republican speeches. He addressed a large
audience at Pomeroy, July 14.

REV. E. D. CURTIS, of Indianapolis, writes to
the Congressionalist a very interesting account
of the religious faith and church activities of
the Republican candidate for President and Vice-
President.

MR. P. J. RILEY, a prominent and influential
member of the Democratic city committee of
Malden, Mass., has announced that he will not
support the Democratic ticket. He objects to
free trade.

WHEREVER Matthew Stanley Quay is there is
the headquarters of the National Republican
committee. Excuse us for mentioning it again,
but this is a Republican year.—Philadelphia
Press.

This much can be said in favor of A. J.
Streeter, the Union Labor candidate for Presi-
dent: Although he uses a great many mules in
his business he buys them in St. Louis and not
in Indiana.—Chicago News.

STEPHEN W. BARRELL, of Troy, N. Y., a part-
owner of the Troy Press, of which Hon. Ed-
ward Murphy, chairman of the Democratic
State committee, is also a stockholder, has de-
clared for Harrison and Morton.

The national Republican committee an-
nounces that Congressman Guenther, of Wis-
consin, will take the stump this fall in the
interests of Harrison and Morton, along with
James G. Blaine, Governor Furness and others.

If their political campaign is getting on at a great
rate. The Hon. W. H. English, the Hon. Isaac
Gray, and the Hon. Joseph E. McDonald spoke
from the same platform last Saturday in Indian-
apolis, and on the same day seven gas tanks ex-
ploded in Kentucky.—Chicago News.

MR. QUAY is a short, stout, handsome man.
His face is not pretty, but its every outline in-
dicates strength of character. The Republican
party are unanimous in declaring that he is
one of the coming national leaders of the party.
—New York Commercial Advertiser (Dem.)

THIRD-PARTY Prohibitionists, who have no
patience with high license, will be surprised,
and, possibly, not well pleased, to learn that in
Philadelphia, under the new law, the Fourth of
July celebration this year were only sixty, against
200 last year, when all the dramshops were in
full blast.

The old soldiers of the country, with their
uncles and sons and nephews, will hardly vote
to make Vice-president this year the man who
wrote the plank in the Democratic platform of
1864 pronouncing the war a failure and demand-
ing an immediate cessation of hostilities.

WASHINGTON (D. C.) Gazette.

AFTER tracing the genealogy of General Har-
rison far back into the dry and dusty ages, the
Atlanta Constitution steps down into the nine-
teenth century and gravely announces that "he
will have to stand on his merits and run on his
record, whereupon the Grand Old Flag Eagle re-
plies that that is just what he is doing, and
that is why he is making such good time."

My boy, don't vote for a man simply because
he is set down in the middle line of the posters
as "Honest Old" somebody, says Bob Burdette.

If he is really and truly honest, he won't have
to pay a bill poster to make it known. Remem-
ber, an honest man is a man who can't be bought.
The State treasurer, whose only campaign thun-
der was his title. It is well enough to make a
candidate stand on the scale now and then get
himself weighed.